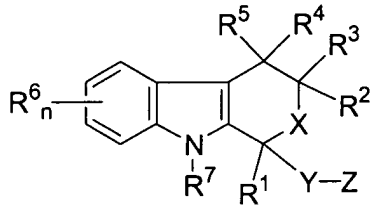
In the Claims

1. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing the viability of leukemia cells in a mammal sensitive to a 1-(R) compound of formula (II):

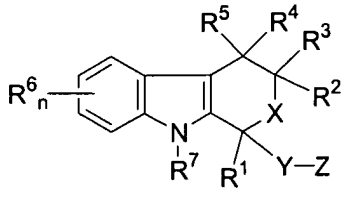


(II)

wherein R^1 is lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower cycloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and are each hydrogen or lower alkyl; R^6 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, benzyloxy, lower alkanoyloxy, nitro or halo, R^7 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or lower alkenyl; X is oxy; Y is carbonyl or (C_1-C_3)alkyl(CO), wherein each alkyl is substituted with 0-2 (C_1-C_4) alkyl, and Z is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkylamino, di(lower)alkylamino or phenylamino;

comprising administering from about 50 mg to about 5000 mg of the (R)-compound of formula (II); or a salt thereof to a cancer patient afflicted with a leukemia.

2. (Original) A method of increasing the susceptibility of leukemia cells in a mammal to a chemotherapeutic agent comprising contacting the cells with from about 50 mg to about 5000 mg of a compound of formula (II):



(II)

wherein R^1 is lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower cycloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and are each hydrogen or lower alkyl; R^6 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, benzyloxy, lower alkanoyloxy,

nitro or halo, R^7 is hydrogen, lower alkyl or lower alkenyl; X is oxy; Y is carbonyl or (C_1-C_3)alkyl(CO), wherein each alkyl is substituted with 0-2 (C_1-C_4) alkyl, and Z is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, lower alkylamino, di(lower)alkylamino or phenylamino;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, comprising administering from about 100 mg to about 2500 mg of the compound of formula (II).

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, comprising administering from about 100 mg to about 2500 mg of the compound of formula (II).

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the compound of formula (II) is administered in a single dose.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the compound of formula (II) is administered in a single dose.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the compound of formula (II) is administered in divided doses.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the compound of formula (II) is administered in divided doses.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising administering the compound of formula (II) to achieve a plasma concentration of from about 200 μM to about 1000 μM.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 further comprising administering the compound of formula (II) to achieve a plasma concentration of from about 200 μM to about 1000 μM.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the leukemia is chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

12. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the leukemia is chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the mammal is a human.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the mammal is a human.

15. (Cancelled).

16. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the compound of formula (II) or the salt thereof is administered orally.

17. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the compound of formula (II) or the salt thereof is administered orally.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the compound of formula (II) is R(-)-etodolac.

19. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the compound of formula (II) is R(-)-etodolac.

20. (Cancelled).